

No. II.-KINSARIYA INSCRIPTION OF DADHICHIKA (DAHIYA) CHACHCHA,
(VIKRAMA) SAMVANT 1056.

BY PANDIT RAMAKARNA, JODHPUR.

This inscription was discovered in a temple dedicated to the goddess Kevay mata and situated on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of a village named Kinsariya 4 miles north of Parbatsar, the principal town of the district of the same name in Jodhpur State. It is estampages kindly supplied by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.

The inscription contains 23 lines of writing covering a space of 1' 10³/₄" broad by 11⁵/₈" high. The writing is in a rather poor state of preservation, a lines 1, 22 and 23 are well-nigh destroyed. The characters of this inscription belong to the northern class of alphabets. The letters *n*, *a*, *kri*, *i*, *ksh*, and *bh* are exactly identical with those of the Bijapur inscription of the Rashtrakuta prince Dhavala. Attention may be drawn to the somewhat archaic form of *s* occurring for instance in *sa-chitra-kriyah* in line 6. The language of the inscription is throughout Sanskrit, and the text is in verse excepting a few words in line 22, which contain the date. In respect of orthography the following points deserve notice: (1) all consonants following *r* have been invariably doubled; (2) rules of *para-savarna* have not been observed in their entirety; (3) the sign for *v* is also used for *b*; (4) *y* has been wrongly doubled in *-yyodha-* (1.3). It is worthy of note that the letter *chh* has been used in lines 5 and 12 to indicate the conclusion of a subject in hand.

The first verse has altogether peeled off. The next four verses invoke the blessings respectively, of (1) a goddess whose name was name is lost (v. 2), (2) Katyayani (v. 3) and (3) Kali (v. 4-5). Verse 6 bestows praise on the Chahamanas race. There lived a prince named Vakpatiraja (v. 4-7) who, as we know from a copper-plate grant of V.S. 1218, ruled over Sakambhari (Sambhar). Verse 8 is in praise of Vakpati, but contains nothing historical. He was succeeded by his son Simharaja (vs. 9-10) who is spoken of as *naya-sutra-yuktah*, which expression probably here means that he was well versed in Logic. From Simharaja sprang Durlabharaja (v. 11) who earned the epithet of Durlanghyameru, as none of his enemies could transgress his orders. Verse 12 represents him as having conquered the country called Asosittana (perhaps Rasosittana). Verse 13 narrates the exemplary philanthropy of Dadhichi Rishi who gave away the bones of his own body, and then informs us that princes descended

form his were known by the name of Dadbiohika, which, no doubt, is the same a Dahiyaka of line 22. In this race there was a person named Meghanada (v. 14). Verse 15 bestows nothing but conventional praise upon him. The name of his wife was masata (v. 16). He was succeeded by his son Vairisimha (v.17-18). His wife was Dunda (v. 19). From him sprang Chachacha(v. 20). The verse following is purely eulogistic, and verse 23 is in praise of *dharma* or religion. Then in verse 23 we are told that he built "this" temple of Bhavani, "this," of course, referring to the edifice where the inscription is engraved. Chachcha had two sons named Yasahpushta and Uddharana (v. 24). Verse 25 expresses a wish for the permanence of this temple. The *prasasti* was composed by a Gauda *Kayastha* and *Mahadeva*, son of *Sri-Kalya*, who was a poet(v. 26). The date of the inscription given in line 22 is the 3rd of the bright fortnight of V. S. 1056. As this line has been injured, a few words only can be read out, of which *Kulam Dahiyakam Jatam* are clear enough ; but no sense can be made out from the rest. The line following, i.e. the last line, is well nigh illegible.

We thus see that the inscription belongs to the reign of a prince called Chachcha, and that he was a feudatory of Durlabharaja of the imperial Chahamana dynasty reigning at Sambhar. Which is also called Dahiyka. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he was what is popularly known as Dahiya Rajput. The following remarks regarding the dahiyas may be quoted from the Marwar Census Report Of 1891:-

"Same people hold that Dahiyas are the one-half race that goes to complete the thirteen and a half races of Rathors. They once ruled over Parbatsar And Jalor, but now they are scattered here and there. The old fort of Jalor was constructed by the dahiyas. They now abound in the districts of Jalor, Bali, Jaswantpura, Pali, Siwana, Sanchor And Mallani. They observe widow marriage and they are not regarded as equal position with other Rajputs."

But a detailed and more reliable account of this clan is contained Muta Nensi's chronicle a summary of which will not here be out of place:-

The original seat of the Dahiya Rajputs is reported to be a fortress name Thaliner situated on the banks of Godavari near modern Nasik, whence they migrated into marwar. In the Ajmor province they held the following places, (1) the Deraver-Parbatsar group of fifty-six villages, (2) Savar-Ghatiyali, (3) Harsor, and (4) Marot Also called Vilanavati. All the four villages lie in the north-eastern part of Marwar. They also owned villages in the south-western

part as well, *vis.* Jalor and Sanchor::^2 Sanchor is said to have been conquered by Vijay-si in S. 1142 this event is recorded in a verse quoted below:-

धरा धूण धकचाल, कोध दाहिया दहवट्टे ।
 सबदी सबलां साल, प्राण मेवास पट्टे ॥
 'पालण सुत विजयसी, वंस आसराव प्रागवड् ।
 खाग त्याग खचवाट, सरण विजे पंजर सोहड् ॥
 चहुवाण राव चौरंग अचल, नरांनाह अणभंग नर ।
 धू मेर सेस जां लग अचल, ताम राज साचोर धर ॥ १ ॥

Muta Nensi also gives a list of the Dahiya princes who reigned round about Parbatsar and Marot. He mentions Dadhicha as one of their ancestors and specifies their names as follows from 26th prince onwards:-

No. 27 Raha Rano (who inhabited Rohadi), No. 28 Kadava Rano. No. 29 Kiratai Rano. No. 30 Vairasi Rano. No. 31 Chacha Rano (who raised a temple on a hill in the village of Sinahadiya). No. 32 Anavi Uddharano (who ruled over Parbatsar and Marot).

It will be seen that the name Varisal, Chacha, Uddharana of list (Nos. 30-32) exactly correspond to Vairsimha, chachcha, and Uddharana of our inscription. The list, however, give Kiratasi as the name of Vairsal's father, whereas he is called Meghanada in our inscription. But there is nothing to preclude the supposition that Meghanada and Kiratasi (Kirttisimha) were two names of one and the same prince, as instances are not wanting of king known by more than one name. Chacha Rano As we have just seen, is described in Muta Nensi's chronicle as having built a temple on a hill in the village of Sinahadiya, which seems to be an old name of *Kinsariya*. The epithet *Anavi*, which is coupled with Uddharana, appears to be a corruption of *anamra*, meaning "unbending." He was succeeded by Jagadhara Ravata, who ruled over Parbatsar. His second son Vilhana, who wielded sway over the whole district of Marot, which is, up to the present day called Vilanavati. He used to reside in the village of Depara are still called Dopar-Dahiya after this village. Of the succeeding generations, Bibo (No. 34) constructed a tank called Bibasar in Parbatsar, And Hamira (No. 35) was a great warrior. His deeds are beautifully described in the following verses :-

महाकाल जमजाल जोधार जैमल्लरी, काल्हरी कथन संसार कहियौ ।
 दुरत पतसाहरे साल ज्यौ दूदड़ौ, दूदड़ा तणै उर साल दहियौ ॥१॥
 निवड़ भड़ निडर नरनाह नरवहरी, सकज भड़ स्यामरी काम सधीर
 हियै पतसाह साल हाडो हुवो, हियै हाडातणै साल हमीर ॥२॥
 आवरत कहर असवार आखाडसिध, काम पहचाड इधकार कीयौ ।
 दूदड़ै दूठ पतसाह ओसुख दियौ, दुरत दूदा उर साल दहियौ ॥३॥

There is a number of *putlis* of figures of *satis* in an enclosure adjoining the temple Contain-ing this inscription. One of these figures bears of following epitaph in the form of inscription, Dated V. S. 1300, of Viikrama, son of Kirtisimha Dahiya :-

संवत् १३०० ज्येष्ठ सुदि १३, सोमदिने रा श्री दधि कीर्त्तसी(कीर्त्ति-
 सिंह) सुत रा श्री विक्रम(विक्रम) राज्ञी-नाइलदेविसहितो(तः) स्वर्गलोके
 गत[:*] रा श्री पुत्र जगधरेन(ण) पिता माता अर्थे (मातापिनोरर्थे)
 क(का)रापितः । सु(शु)भं भवतु (॥) मंगलं महा

This shows that Dahiya held this part of the country for nearly 300 years, *i.e.* up to 1300 V. S. The use of the letter *ra* (which is but an abbreviation of *raja*) before Kirtisimha and the word queen (*rajni*) for his wife shows that Kirtisimha was a ruling prince and not an *ada* Rajput. The Dahiya kings mentioned in our inscription were chieftains, no doubt feudatory to the Chahmana overlords, but also wielding sway over a tract of country. This fact is again corroborated by the following abstract form an inscription of V. S. 1272 discovered in Mangalana in the Murot district :-

दधीचवंशे महामंडलेश्वर श्रीकदुवराजदेवपुत्र श्रीपदमसीहदेवसुत महाराज-
 पुत्र श्री जयतस्यं(रिं)ह

The inscription refers itself to the reign of *sri-rolana-deva*, (lord) of Ranastambhapura or Ranthambhor, and records some arrangements made in connection with a step-well. In this inscription also, the Dahiya prince jayatasimha is spoken of as *maharajaputra* and his forefather Kaduvarajadeva ad mahamandalesvara, which shows that originally the Dahiya were certainly of higher rank than *ada* Rajput, to which position they have now sunk

TEXT.

- 1¹ द ध . . .
 सुक्ता रक्तमांसाभ्यां पाद नहयाधि . . .
 [१*] ^२ — — — — — — — — — —
 — — — — पत्तेवहाविद्धि — — —
- २ — — — — — रक्ता सुनीन्दैर्नानारूपा सा[स्तु देवी] सुदे वः ॥
 [२*] ^३यामाराध्य विधानतो व(व)हुविधां सिद्धिं गताः साधका
 यत्पादस्मर[णा]द[निष्टच]रणा नश्यन्ति — — द्विषः । — — — न
 तयोः स्फुर — — —
- ३ सा यस्याः प्रसादात्सतां सा सर्वार्थविभूतिदा भगवती कात्यायनी पातु
 वः ॥ [३*] ^४दुर्योधान्धकस्योध^५युद्धविधुरक्रोधज्वलच्छूलभृन्निष्पिष्टोरुललाटपट्ट-
 विगलत्प्रस्नेदवारि — — । प्रोद्धूता निध[नाय या] — —
- ४ पुरा देवदुहां प्रस्फुरत्कंकालासिकपालग्रूलशव(व)ला काली श्रिये सास्तु
 वः ॥ [४*] ^६ब्र(ब्र)ह्माण्डं भ्रश्यदिन्दूणागुपुटघटितच्छिद्रमाधाय पाणौ
 नद्धा^७ नागेन्द्रनध्रा^८ गणपतिरदनोद्दामकोणाभि[घातैः ।] — — — —
- ५ इहासप्रकटितविकटस्यष्टदंष्ट्राकराला काली कल्पांतकाले निजविजयमहाहि-
 ण्डिमं वादयती ॥ ६ ॥ [५*] ^९यो वृद्धो न च वर्द्धितः शुचिरपि ज्येष्ठो
 न तापार्त्तिकत्सन्मूलोपि वृषानुगो धृतधनुः — —
- ६ सचिन्नक्रियः । पृथ्वीभृत्प्रभवो न गोपरतये सेव्योप्यविश्रान्तये सोयं नन्दतु
 चाहमाननृपतिप्रख्यातवंशस्त्रिरं । [६*] ^{१०}एतस्मिन्नसमाप्तविक्रमरसच्चासप्रण-
 श्य[द्रिपु]त्रातश्रीकचकर्षणीकरसिक[प्रो]-
- ७ व्युक्तपाणिद्वयः । श्रीमान्वाक्कतिराजनामनृपतिर्नम्रारिमौलिर्गलन्मालादुर्ललिता-
 स्त्रिजालजटिलीभूता[हि]पीठोभवत् ॥ [७*] ^{११}यस्य प्रस्थानकाले तरलतर-
 चलत्सप्तिसंघातपा[तप्रोत्खाता] — — —
- ८ णस्यगितदिवसक्तधामधूम्रीकृताशा^{१२} । यात्राप्रारंभभंगप्रवणजलधराभ्यागमभ्रांतिमा-
 ख्यन्मुग्धस्त्रीणामवापुः सरभसमरयो निर्भरालिङ्गना[नि] ॥ [८*] सत्संगतः
 कृतनयो नयसूचयुक्तः श्री-]

- 9 सिङ्कराज¹ इति तस्य सुतो व(ब)भूव । प्राप्तेकवि००पुवं [विमलानुरा-
गं?] सिङ्करजं² निजगुणैरिह यो जहास ॥ [८*] ³सृष्टः सृष्टिकता.
[क्ष]णेन भगवन्क्षोणीभूतः क्षातले मांधा[व]प्रसुखाः प्रसि[व]० ० —⁴
- 10 नूनं त्वयानेकशः । तेष्वसीत्किमु कश्चिदीदृगतुलैः श्लाघ्यो गुणैर्भूपतिः कीर्तिः
प्रष्टुमिव प्रजापतिमगायस्येति तद्धाम किं ॥ [१०*] ⁵ततोभवद्भुजभराज-
नामा सूनुर्निरस्तोद्धतराजरा[जिः।]
- 11 परैरनुक्ष[हि]तशासनत्वाद्भुज्यमेवं यमिहामनन्ति ॥ [११*] ⁶[प्रासेया-
त्पलयं] गतानि मलिनीपद्माणि दावाग्निना निर्हन्धा धरणीरुहोपि विरला-
स्तेषामिदानीं वरः । इत्थं प्रावरणे निविष्ट ० ० रे — — ०
- 12 शोकाकुलैरासोशित्तनमंडलस्य परितस्तद्दैरिदारैर्ध्वनि⁷ ॥ छ ॥ [१२*] ⁸यासीदक्ष
सुनिर्हधीचिरिति यः स्वास्थोन्यपि स्वर्गिणा स्वास्थाय⁹ प्रवितीर्णवान्प्रहरण-
प्राप्त्यर्थमभ्यर्थितः । तत्संतानभुवां पुरा जय[गुण]-
- 13 श्रेणीभूतां भूभूतां तन्नाम्ने¹⁰ दधीचिकति¹¹ विदितो वंशः प्रसिद्धिगमिः ॥ [१३*]
¹²स[सु]तिधरः श्रीमान्शमितारिदवद्युतिः¹³ । मेघनादो जनानन्दी तस्मि-
न्मेघ इवाभवत् ॥ [१४*] ¹⁴नृत्यत्सप्तिसहस्रनिष्ठुरसुरप्रोक्षेखितेषु
- 14 चरत्कीलालान्युरुसेचितेषु समरक्षेत्रेष्वशंकोवपत् । यः [स्वच्छन्द]विदारित-
द्विपघटाकुम्भस्थलप्रोच्छलत्प्रालेयामलमौक्तिकानि व(ब)हुशो वी(बी)जानि कीर्त्त-
रिव ॥ [१५*] ¹⁵तस्यासीन्मासटानाञ्जी
- 15 प्रबो¹⁶ हेतुः कुलस्थितेः । इन्द्राणीव महेन्द्रस्य लक्ष्मीर्लक्ष्मीपतेरिव ॥ [१६*]
¹⁷तस्यामभूदसमसत्वगुणोपपन्नः¹⁸ श्रीवैरिसिंह¹⁹ इति संयति लब्धकीर्तिः ।
यो वैरिकुंजरघटाघनकुम्भपीठान्या-
- 16 घाटयन्स्फुटमगीयत सि[व] एव ॥ [१७*] ²⁰प्रयच्छतापि सर्वस्वमर्थिभ्यो
येन संयुगे । न दत्तं द्विषतां पृष्ठं महाविजयतृणया ॥ [१८*] ²¹स
गृह्णाश्रमधर्मस्य सम्यक्कालनलालसः । दुन्द्यायां गृह्णिणीं प्राप [वि]-
- 17 धिवहर्म्मचारिणीं ॥ [१९*] ²²चक्षनामा सुतस्तस्याः²³ सत्वत्यागगुणान्वितः ।
स्वर्धन्या इव गांगेयः सत्यव्रतपरोभवत् ॥ [२०*] ²⁴च्छिरातनश्चिपुसालय-
क्रमश्रमप्रवीणश्चतुरः कुशाक्षये²⁵ । अमनस्त्रधारा-

- 18 सु गतीकृतार्थतस्तुरंगनाद्यचरतां जगाम यः ॥ [२१*] ^१अप[त्याद्या]
लोके सकलविषया दुःखविषयाः^२ चितापायः कायः^३ प्रकृतिचपला यौवन-
कला । अचिंत्यापत्संपद्दि [वि] ७ ७ —^३
- 19 वेत्य विधिवगृणामेकी धर्मः परमिह परचापि सुखदः ॥[२२*] ^४इत्या-
कलय्य सकलं चपलस्वभावं श्रेयस्करं सुकृतमेव परं विचिंत्य । कैलास-
• शैलशिखराकृति तेन सौध[मेत] ७ — ७^६
- 20 त शुभं भवनं भवान्याः ॥[२३*] ^५यशःपुष्ट इति ख्यातस्तस्य पुत्रो
यशोनिधिः । अभूदुद्धृतगोचत्वाद्दीमानुहरणोपरः ॥[२४*] ^७यावच्छांकाशकलं
शिरसीश्वरस्य यावन्नभस्मल ७ — ७ ७ —
- 21 विवस्वान् । यावच्चर्मुखमुखेषु^८ वसन्ति वेदास्ताव[चका]स्तु गृहमेतदिहाम्बि-
(म्बि)कायाः ॥[२५*] ^९गौडकायस्थवंशेभूच्छ्रीकल्यो नाम सत्कविः । सनु-
स्तस्य महादेवः प्रशस्ति^{१०} ७ ७ — ७ — ॥[२६*]
- 22 संवत् १०५६ वैशाख सुदि ^{१०}अक्षयतीया[यां] रवी[१]
यो विदधे व कुलं दहियकं जातं
.
- 23 मस्तीहामल स्य दी
.